shanged views. The articles from which I have quoted, and others of the same tenor, created a great sensition, and caused much discussion among the people, at also, the other journalists. There was considerable talk about the journal being suppressed, and it is said that the government really had the matter under consideration. The independent takes it quite coolly.

An address to the King and government is in circulation for signatures, and has already a large number. The principal features of the address are the following requests—To remove Farini and his counsellors, because they have rendered themselves unpopular; to ree'll Garibaldi, and place him at the head of Southern Italy; so demoish fort St. Elmo; to commence the public works and relieve the great necessities of the popular classes; to dismiss 6cn. Nunziante; to substitute in the place of the Bourbon office holders men who, by their smelligence and sacrifices, possess more merit; and to regulate the maintary affairs of the country with the view of completing the national unity, by conquering venetia and Bone. I am not advised whether this address has been presented.

The Archishop of Napies refused to sing the "Te

completing the matching analysis of conquering the actions and Rome. I am not advised whether this address has een presented.

The Archibishop of Napies refused to sing the "Te archibishop of Napies refused to sing the "Te am" which was sung after the entry of Garibaldi, and he left the city. When the present government are into power he was invited to return, and did so a w days since, when some few of his special admirars minimated their windows, but only for a short time, as a lights were withdrawn in consequence of the menaces the people. This is another very unpopular move of government—recalling the archbishop—and hence, withstanding the measures taken to restrain the monstrations, the people, under the very eyes of the since, assemble frequently near the palace of the remed cardinal, crying, "Begone, enemy of Italy! Down ith the masks!"

turned cardinal, crying, "Begone, enemy of Italy! Down with the macks!"

In my last better I mentioned the closing of the theatres, on account of the demonstrations that took place within there. Notwithstanding the interdiet of the authorities, the Theatre Noova opened as usual, and there was a grand ovation for Garibaldi, which continued for overhald an hour, and confits were thrown to the vecalists who cang the Garibaldian hymn, and cries of "Viva Garinaldia," echoed on every side. Shouls of "Go cot of Italy, go but, oh strangers," were repeated, and the plaudits amounted almost to frenzy. At the same theatre, on Wednesday night of this week, there was a large crowd, and, as usual, the hymn was called for at the cot of the opera, when a person cried out from one of the boxes, "I have written in a moment seme stanzas; do you wish them read". Of course the response was favorable, and the poet, with a voice of condition, recited has verses. They were in homage of the horo-exile of Capara, in the name of Italy, lamenting that the country of the hero was sold to strange rulers; bewalling his exile and the injustice of the government towards him, and romanding the people that their task was incomplete without Venetia and home. This impromptu was received with the most venterous applause, and the poet had to repeat fire hymn. These patrictic songs, or hymns as they are termed, have become a powerful element in the community, and have a vast influence over the excitable minds of the goople. Garibaldi is the chief theme of the songs, and, as his admirers are numerous a cloud not be surprised if they were to cause an existic. Ent we shall see Among the many exists. Ent we shall see Among the many exists them back to their ordinary. At a late hour of the overing of the government of the Dictator and of Victor Emanuel. Ferri

Dec. 8—A. M.

I notice that the papers speak of a new Lieutenau
Seneral being appointed, Prince Carlguano, and Farini to
hake the title to devertor General, and remain here. It
hake the title to devertor General, and remain here. It
hake the title to devertor General, and remain here. It
hake the title to devertor General, and remain here. It
has the propositor. The Napoleonists and Moraists are
not die in these troublous times, but they are scarce,
that himself appears to be interested in the affatts of
hely, as he has been writing letters, in which he exhibits
in "edity any schicitude and paternal tenderness" for the
whole nation, and for things about Naples in particular.

Begene, strangers."—there is no hope for Napoleon or
high.

Ficker Enamed's Reception in Palermo-Popular Senti-ment in Italy—Niote at the Theotres—Humparians in Na-Jies-Health of Francis II., &c., &c.

to the surprise of every one here, very cordial and enthu-metic. The people took the house from his carriage and draw it themselves to the value. This is no evi-dence of his popularity, for the men who did it could bave been easily hired to do the same for any one. It is well known here that anything but a good reception was sentic pate!. Since his departure there have been several evidences of discatisfaction. On the night of the 31 inst. the audience in one of the theatres insisted on the "Hymn of Caribadi' being sing, it not being in the bill. The Piedmontese soldiers attempted to clear the theatre, when the National Guard came on the ground, and at the

when the National Guard came on the ground, and at the point of the bayonet sustained the people—telling the Biecanonice that they should not interfere. There is a very bitter feeling between the two armies, and at any mement a serious collision may take place, which Mazzini will be sure to take advantage of. Mazzini still holds he levees, where he gathers round han the best takent of flaty and Hungary.

There are a great many Hungarians of note now in the city, and it is said that their committee is well supplied with funds, and that they are taking the initiative step for the opening of the campaign in the spring. General Kupka lett a te days ego, but is to return in time to take commind. General Turn, it is said, will command the italians, and Garibadia is, of course, to be Commanded in their of the whole. A serile was made on the other in the of the whole. A serile was made on the diffuset, by the Neapolitans, in which 300 Sardinians were kalled.

The health of King Francis, which was very bad, is

superving. A bear of despatches reached Gaeta yes terday from the Pope. It is said that he advises Francis to beld out to the last, and "laugh the slegs to score," Victor Enamed returned yesterday. The English brigade (new at Salerno) has been detained a few days, but he to said soon for England.

LONDON, DR. 15, 1860.

The China War—Capture of Pekin—Ingiorian Nicht of the Emporer—Barbarous Treatment of the Prisoners (hymered by the Chinese—Policy of the English Government—

Afoirs in Roly-Death of the Earl of Aberdon, do., do. Pekin is in the hands of the British and French. ave to doubt but that brief announcement will be the chreniele in the affairs of Asia. And where are these shutable slobe; and did not the laws of nature forbid the transit, I have no doubt there would be a military expedition to the Moon, and a special Ambusasion to the planet Saturn. The "Brother of the Sun and Uncle to the Moon" has fied ingleriously before the barberians of the West, and without even striking a blow to save his palace or his bacco. He took thirteen of his wives with him; so he will not be entirely without do-

seesis consolation in his unhappy exile.

His summer palace, which was captured and given up p plander, is described as magnificent and rich in the extreme. The French get the cream of the plunder, and heed coals will probably have Tartar shawle and silk stock-hee to keep of the cold during the novel campaign on the held basis of the Yellow Sea. By the way, the climate, according to a late report, is just about like yours at

ours here in England. The English journals and the English public are vastly interested in the China war, as it offers an unlimited outlet for the woolien and cotton fabrice that form so large a staple of our manufactures and commerce. Your southern States—federal republic, lone star, monarchy, or what not—need never fear that their great staple will have other than an unceasing demand for it, unless it should unfortunately happen that mankind should make up their minds to do without

The English prisoners were barbarously treated. Two returned safety, two after terrible suffering, two died of cruel treatment, and two still missing—one of them being Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of the London Times the Tother Captain Brabazon. If Mr. Bowiby ever does

ever written, even surpassing Mr. Wingrove Cook's.

The political and public sentiment here at home say for the falled armies to keep possession of Pekin, restore the rebel Emperor—the real Chinese—to the threne, and let the Tartar Emperor, with his thirteen wives, slide. Then there will be another potentate, and that not a party Orock, Fortuguese, Belgian, Mesquito King or Mecklenburg Stre litz, but one ruling nearly half the human race, under the litz, but one ruling acarly half the human race, under the special protection of Mr. John Bull. Do you not think

special protection of Mr. John Bull. Do you not think your country, the whole country, and nothing but the country, had better keep up a close and friendly allience and brotherhood with us, who are, as you see, daily getting nearer and nearer to the rising san? You see, when you get fairly settled in Chiffornia, and in she best and most intimate relations with Japan, your government and ours can shake hands round that side of the globe as well as across the Atlantic.

You may make up your minds to a long military occupation of the British in China.

Affairs in Raly are steadily progressing. Victor Emanuel has returned from Sielly, where he was received with a perfect furor of enthusiasm.

Gaeta still holds out, but it is runored that the King has given up his cause as lest, and is ready to make "terms." The worst part of these rumors is the one that consigns the peor pretender to Rome, where, of course, he can still pretend to be opposed to King Victor Emanuel. Your proposition is correct, that no place in Italy is the fit and proper one for the capital of the entire country except Rome itself. The only objection that can be urged will be the climate; but with proper appliances any country can be made habitable that possesses the elements and basis of culture and fertility. With Francis II, at Rome, and the inexplicable conduct of the French Emperor, no sort of hope for Italian unity and stability can be indulged in. With all his good qualities he will soon get the name of a regular Marplot, and nothing else. They are now in a little bit of a revolution in France respecting certain steps towards that nost desirable consummation, but that his ministers are greatly opposed to it. The fact is, many of the great meaar-coard him are very small men, and small men are always afraid of the light of public opinion. Give Louis Napoleon ditten years more life, and France and the Napoleon dynasty are either made or marred for contries to come. It will take that length of time to consolidate all his plans and schemes.

arraid of the light of public opinion. Give Loais Napoleon evenument of the Metaler and of Veter Immunel, Ferrigin to these orthogy. At a late hour of the eventing of the same day mere than a hundred ecclesiastics collected under the windows of the Councillor, crying. "Viva Garbaldiand Veter Easaned." After this they proceeded homewards pessonally, but on approxeming the palazzo of Nuncialities, and the same time as Clay, Calboun, Webster and Van Easaned. "After this they proceeded homewards pessonally, but on approxeming the palazzo of Nuncialities." The proceeding the palazzo of Nuncialities of the Same time as Clay, Calboun, Webster and Van Barbaldians and calculations. The British legion, consisting of the Garibaldians as fast as possible. Several thousand have departed afreaty, and increased facilities of transportation are being provided. The British legion, consisting of the or a transportation are being provided. The British legion, consisting of the Garibaldians and increased facilities of transportation are being provided. The British legion, consisting of the or a transportation are being provided. The British legion, consisting of the or an accordance of the Crown, will not remain here of in the survey as small meroscopic and the survey of the

Prench Clergy Circumvental-Garibaldi's Movements-Health of the Empress-The Turkish Loon-Parisian View of Secession, de., de.

Heach of the Superco-Northest Learn-Parkins 17 the criteria that the great Powers of Berego are presented to the control of the control of the control of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the control of the power and the present of the power and the power and the present of Securion, dc., dc.

It is evident that the great Powers of Europe are preparing for a coming struggle. As I said in my last letter,

evening. The Empress looks much better than at the date of her departure, although she is still pale. The Emperor and Prince Imperial are in excellent health. Prince Napoleon, who was absent for a few weeks, has returned to Paris. His imperial Highness was anxious to make a tour in Italy, but received his coussin's command to abstain from any such trip; so he exhausted Switzerland, and now we have him back here, looking as healthy as ever, and quite as uncongenial. Paris will be gay this winter, owing to the great number of strangers in the city—more, it is said, than was ever before known to be the case.

The Turkich loan is a great success, and Mr. Mires will

gay this winter, owing to the great number of strangers in the city—more, it is said, than was ever before known to be the case.

The Turkish loan is a great success, and Mr. Mires will make a pretty penny by his backing of the Moslems. It is said that he will empecher not less than thirty-five militions of frames. Whether the ten per cent interest that Turkey promises to pay will ever be forthcoming, is more, no doubt, than Mr. Mires cares or knows. We hear that Francis M. has negotiated a loan at Vienna, and that the Duchees of Parma has reduced the pay of her representatives (?) at the different Courts of Europe. The Duchees had better save the salaries of the said representatives for her children, letting her maternal love got the better of her ambition; and Francis H. should, by all means, make loans as fast as possible, as ere long he will find it a hard matter to get advances made to him. Wouder what he gave for security for the loan just made at Vienna?

The English papers speak of a loan that France is soon to make. This is a mistake. I am assured on good authority that the government does not contemplate making any loan.

The Parisians better acquainted with American affairs say that South Carolina will examine the said fears for her slaves, but because she would like to profit by the trade that would come to her in case of disuntan, as she has the only icusible port for a great trade, vie: Charleston. I confess I think that in this instance the said Parisians are about right. South Carolina will cut the cyster and give the rest of the Southern States the shells.

Return of the Empress to Paris.—Importance of Her Mission to Scotland—Cordicality of the Emplish People—Gratitude of the Emperor—The Imperial Concessions to the French Press—The Assamination of M. Poinsot, dc., dc. The Empress is once more at home in the palace of the hereditary kings of France. His Majorty gave her the

endezvous at Amiens, and at half-past six o'clock P. M.

she yesterday reached the Tuileries.

The royal discriminant is almost a reclassife of the sequences bid fair to be scarcely less important. How often, when the passions are disturbed and running riot between individual members of society, and the breach in all kindly relations seems irreparable, will some accia look, the prattle of a child, some slight physical pain-call out all the hidden sympathies, and the unfathomable gulf is bridged over as by enchantment. The same would seem to be true of nations. It will need a quar-ter of a century's angry words to obliterate the sweet ter of a century's angry words to obliterate the sweet impression made on the English mind by the enthusiastic welcome given by the people of America to England's heir apparent. I will not go so far as to say that the reception which has just been bestowed on the Empress of the French will have a similar effect on the French people. The cases are totally dissimilar, but the consequences may possibly be not unlike. In America it is an imperial people that stamps all political acts with its will and seal; hence a conciliated people and an amicable government are but exportance. ment are but synonymous terms. Here it is, as in the days of Louis XIV., L'Etat c'est moi-and if moi is

pleased, mot, with 500,000 treops and a navy in propor-tion, the State or people is quiescent.

To leave metaphor, and speaks plain English, it is very certain that the Emperor has been sensibly affected by the hearty good will exhibited by the English towards the Emhearty good will exhibited by the English towards the Em-press. A gentleman who assisted at the dinner at the Tuileries on the Empress' return informs me that the Emperor was loud in his expressions of gratitude, and said that when so much had been done to prejudice the people's minds against the French government, it might well have happened that some coarse expression should have been uttered in the presence of one so near to the chief of the State; but, on the contrary, though the Em-press had found the country bristling with bayonets, press had found the country bristling with bayonets which had no other object than—under certain contingen cles—the life blood of Frenchmen, not a sound had reached the ear of the Empress and her suite but that of friendly welcome and unbounded good will. M. Per signy, who was present, took up the theme, and the first anquet that graced the Empress' return may fairly be

termed an English evation.
In fact, the close of the year 1860 sounds like the knell of war's alarms. England, France and Russia have coun selled the young King of Naples that enough has been done for his honor, and that in yielding now he will only fall in the face of uncontrollable circumstances. Advice from such parties is a command, and Francis II. has only to say—"To hear is to obey." Then there is the Anglo-French treaty, which, after all the criticism its authors have been exposed to, is being very well received by both have been exposed to, is being very well received by both countries. In France all the commercial men I meet with speak of it cheeringly, and seem to angur a brisk trace and greater general happiness. The Frenchman is always enthudastic on the subject of the moment, whether it be peace or war, commerce or glory, and just how it is no uncommon thing to hear from lips, that a few months ago were loud in their denunciations against the eternal periody of England, admirable calegies on the merits of brotherly love and union between the two grand Powers of the earth.

Well, and besides such signs of the times we have also the recent liberal movements of the government. You

country or party, and all men of good credentials, are to be welcome to the light of his eyes. Unfortunately this young prince is like a certain nameless place said to be paved with good intentions. He helds to everything, but to nothing long. A love of the society of vicious wo-men had hitherto been his only consistency. There is great need of a patron such as a high and puissant prince might make himself. It is never too late to mend.

Our Genen Correspondence. GRWOA, Dec. 10, 1900 Ginon, Doc. 10, 1909.

Affeirs in Haly—Movements of the Garibakitans—America and Venice—The Steps of Gasts—Compliment to the Americans with Garibakli—An American Legion Wantel

in Italy, de., de.

A period of inactivity in political movements exists a present in Italy, whether masterly or not, time will show. No one, however, is deserved by the apparent show. No one, however, is deceived by the apparent luil. It is far from being a settled caim; the political baremeter stands only at variable, inclining to stormy. The temporary retirement of Garibaldi to his potatoe patch is by no means Cincinnatus-like. Everything is done to keep him before the people. The dishanded redshirts carry with them to their homes the tales of bravery and heroism which serve to arouse the people, and as the Jews at their annual Passover feast drink to "the next year in Jerusalem," so the Garibaldian (and that means every one of the middle and lower classes in Italy) drinks to the "next spring for Rome and Venice." to the "next spring for Rome and Venice."

Austria is doing all she can to hasten the extinction of her power in Venetia. A deep gloom hangs over Venice. Exactions, proscriptions and cruelty all serve to drain the

her power in Venetia. A deep gloom hangs over Venice. Exactions, proscriptions and crueity all serve to drain the life's blood from that unhappy province, so that when at last it falls into the hands of Italy it may, like a sucked orange, be worthiess.

At Gaeta the slege by land drags its weary length along. Francis II., with mule-like obstinacy, refuses to evacuate, and it may be months before that stronghold falls.

Meanwhile Victor Emanuel has his hands full at home, and it requires all the influence of Louis Napoleon—exerted sub 10st—to sustain him. Victor Emanuel possesses only the head of the people, while Garibaldi has their heart. The old republican spirit of Italy, which has slumbered for two thousand years, is again awake, and the people seek for a leader in a man sprung from the people. Garibaldi on his island has at the present moment more real power in Italy than Victor Emanuel on his throne.

Great praise has been given to the Americans with Garibaldi for their undannted courage. When they could not find an enemy to fight they fought among themselves. They are confident that the campaign will reopen in the spring, and Garibaldi wants an American legion of 20,000. Would it not be a good plan to compose that legion of equal parts of fire-caters and Northern fanatics, under the combined leadership of Seward, Keitt, Sumner, Burlingsom, Vancey, Garrison, Wise, &c. 7 you thus would gain peace at home and serve the cause of liberty abroad.

The United States flagship Richmond will leave here in a few days for Spezzia, and return to Genoa to winter. The Iroquois, on her passage from Spezzia to this port, ran upon a rock, and will have to go into dock to be overhauled. Some cases of smallpox have occurred on board the Iroquois, but none have resulted fatally.

Lieut W. G. Dozier has returned home to resign his commission, because het hinks that South Carolina, his

Spezzia.

Lieut. W. G. Dozier has returned home to resign his commission, because he thinks that South Carolina, hative State, will require the service of all her sons. Should South Carolina secede, Capt. Ingraham and Lieut. Warley will also resign.

## Our Berlin Correspondence.

Hess Casel Rejects the Hessian Charter—Attitude of Prue-pia—Austrian Influence with the Gorman Princas—Diffi-culties Encountered by the Prussian Government—The Prussian Police—Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, de. The Chambers of Hesse Caseel have done their duty and given a great example to the Legislative Assemblies of the rest of Gormany. Re-a majority of their solutions

and given a great example to the Legislative Assemblies of the rest of Germany. By a majority of thirty-eight to seven they have rejected the sham charter offered to them by the Hessian government, and voted an address to the Elector, declaring that they consider the constitution of 1831 as being still in legal existence, and calling upon him to restore it de facto by convoking a new Legislature elected in compliance with the provisions of that document. As was to be foreseen, this request was answered by the immediate dissolution of the Chambers; but their indomitable perseverance has completely upset the plans of the reactionists, and brought the question to a crists which must be decisive for the libertice not only a crisis which must be decisive for the liberties not only of the Hessians, but of all Germany. If Prussia had now have an excellent opportunity of improving her position and rallying the whole liberal party around her but through her unfortunate vacillation and faint-heartedness she has again suffered the favorable moment o pass, and converted an event which might have need

of the nimest advantage to her into a new source of em barrasment and perplexity. After advocating the claims of the Hessian people to the restoration of their constitutional rights, and even withdrawing her ambassa-der at the Court of the Elector on finding that he obstiact in the total the restored and an angular papears nately refused to listen to her admonitions, she appears to have got frightened at her own boldness, and has ever since been auxiously endeavoring to offect a compromise, divising the Chambers in an underband way not to proceed to extremities, but to accept the outraged constimution on condition that it should be revised on the basis of the charter of 1831, inserting such paragraphs of the latter as were not opposed to the regulations pre-scribed by the 'federal Diet. Of course this conduct on for sympathy and encouragement must have been ex-tremely disheartening to the Hessians, and they deserve the more credit for having remained unshaken in their resolution under such adverse circumstances; but to gree, and she new finds herself involved in a dilenum from which she will hardly be able to escape without loss of honor, or without a display of energy of which her antecedents afford very little prospect.

In all probability the Elector will continue to reign, as

heretofore, uncontrolled by a popular representation, and, if his subjects should grow obstreperous, Fruesia will either have to sanction the interference of that body, and thus irrevocably forfeit the sympathies

that cody, and thus arrevocably fortest the sympathuse of the German nation, or protest against such interference, and if necessary repel it by armed force although she has just given her more asspects the Elector by version of the given her more asspects the Elector by version of the given her more asspective with him, and by urgely the acceptance of his "conciliatory proposals" upon the Hessian Legislature. To complete her disconsidure, there are symptoms that another Power is preparing to seize the opportunity which she has been too unskiffed or too pusilianimous to make use of. Hitherto Austria has always been the mainstay of despotium in Germany; but German territories had not even the phantom of representative institutions which the Diet allowed to exist in the other fitter, and the people, accustomed to regard her as the natural enemy of recedom, turned involuntarily to Prassia as the only quarter from whence an improvement in their condition could be hoped for. At present, however, the Cabinet of Vienna have discovered that the system of absolution is so longer tenable; they have been obliged to restore the ancient constitution of Hungary, and to grant extensive concessions to their other provinces; there is even some talk of their repealing the odious concordat, and they may have arrived at the conclusion that the most effectual way of reviving and confirming their influence in Germany would be by commencing the initiative in measures of referm, as they formerly did in introducing oppression. The authority of the Imperial Coart is still so predominant among the little German princes that a simple word from Vienna would suffice to bring the Flector of Hesse to terms, and to make him concede what he has denied to the lakewarm remonstrances of Frussia, the prayers of his people, and the unanimous voice of public opinion throughout Germany. It may be inequined what an effect such a course would have upon the liberal party, who are aircardy dignasted at the territories and the territies ensured that the ini

a well known fact that even the tamest of mortals are roused to fury by an attack upon their pursestrings.

Prince Louis of Heese Darmstadt, whose famcailles with Frincess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, and sixter to the Princess Frederick William of Prumia, are now officially announced, is the eldest son of Prince Charles of Darmstadt by a Prusstan princess, daughter to the late Prince William and cousin to the King and the Prince Regent. He is het presumptive to the Grand Duchy of Heese Darmstadt, the present Grand Duck not having any children; but until the demise of his unnie, who is not an old man, he enjoys an extremely limited income, to which the marriage portion of his bride will form a very desirable addition. It is not a brilliant match for a British princess, and I am astonished that a sensible woman like Queen Victoria should not think of altering the preposterous Royal Marriage act, which prevents the daughters of England from choosing a husband among the wealthy aristocracy of their own dountly, and forces them to put up with little German princes. The youthful pair will reside at Peusdam, the bridegroom holding the rank of captain in a Prussian regiment of guards, and the Princess Frederick William is said to be highly delighted at the prospect of enjoying the society of her favorite sister.

The Movimento of Genoa relates the following curious anecdote:—"When Garibaidi's Islamed Howe.

Garibaldi's Island Home.

The Movimento of Genoa relates the following curious anecdete:—"When Garibaldi arrived at Caprera he was astonished to find the supparance of the island quite changed. Instead of the stony desert he had left, he saw before him well cultivated fields and beautiful plantations, with shady groves and spacious avynnes. It looked as if a magician had been there and struck the island with his wand, bidding nature forthwith to lavish her treasures on this chosen spot. But the General was still further surprised when, instead of his humble cottage, an elegant villa stood before him, on entering which the mystery was soon explained, for, lof on the walls of a fine large hall there hung the portrait of his friend Victor Emanuel, who had turned his absence to account in order to prepare this surprise for him." The small Island of Caprera, to which Garibaldi has retired, is situated on the northern coast of Sardinia, towards the eastern entrance of the Straits of Bonfacio, by the side of the He de Maddelana, and almost opposite the southern point of the Island of Corsica. It is somewhat lees than six miles in length from north to south, and about two in breadth. It is very fertile in wheat, and derives its name from the number of goats which are bred there. Caprera must not be confounded with another island, called Caprara, the Agilloo, or Capraria, which lies to the east of Cape Corse, to the northwest of Elba, and opposite Piombino. The latter, although rather smaller than the former, is nevertheless more important from its military and maritime position, from the safe port which defends it. The surface is mountainous and volcanic. Grapes are grown, and the wild goats, which gave it its name, are still very numerous.

## Cotton More Profitable than Africans-Curious Appeal to the King of Daho-

Cotton More Profitable than Africana—Curious Appeal to the King of Dahomey.
The African Aid Society has sent a curious lotter to the King of Dahomey.
The African Aid Society has sent a curious lotter to the King of Dahomey, requesting him not to encourage the slave trade. The following are the principal passages:—
Majisary Badahura—The great English nation is very sad. It does not tike your ways. They are not good. They are very bad. You might be a great king; but what you do will not make you a great king; but what you do will not make you a great king. You do very much harm for a very little money. To be a great king you should do much good, and make it give you a great deal of money. You make war, that you may take slaves and sell them. And a great many of your own people are killed. This is very bad. We are told that you sold 10,000 last year; and what did you get? \$50,000. How many bad things have been thus done for so little money. You are the king of a great many people. You may make much money, and your people too. Do not take them to war, where a great many die. But say to them, "Get cotton, bring me cotton." Say to them, "One hundred and fifty thousand of you call me your king. I am your king. I must have one dollar's worth of cotton every year from every one of my people. My chiefs will look to it; the chief who has one thousand people will make them bring to Whydah one thousand dollars' worth of cotton. All the rest you can bring and sell for yourselves. And so you may all get rich—you may all get many dollars."

Majesty Badahung—Do you not know what the traders buy slaves of you for? To grow cotton and sugar. You can grow it much better than in those countries where they take the slaves to. It is much better in Dahomey-land. We will buy all the cotton of you at Whydah. You shall not be cheated. It is not for a wise king to have many of his people killed every year, when they would make so much money for him.

Majesty Badahung—For every 100 ibe, of good clean cotton we will give you, at Whydah, eigh

may soon be 400,000, and in a short time 1,000,000 donars a year.

Majesty Badahung—Then the great English people will love you. And to show yon how glad they are to see you a wise, and a good and a great king, we will send you from the great English people each year that you do this, and do not sell any shaves, nor let any slaves be sold or sent off from all your coast, we will send you each year a present of love to you of — deliars in silver money, or in all sorts of beautiful and useful goods, which you like best. Yes, we will do this, and buy, too, all your cotton at a fair price, if you will be such a good and such a great king.

We have said it. Let us know what you will do.

this vary you will be a great ting. You will be more border in an extra decidence and a short time 1,50,500 others are shorted to the state of the s

Caristian communities are with him, and we wish him tode poed.

The Town or Charles Carroll.—Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey writing from Elicott's Mills, thus describes the ancient seat of Carroll. of Carrollton—Boughoregan manor—and his tenth. The masten is distant about fifteen miles from Baltimeres—Entering the gateway we drove through a noble avecue, planted on each side with trees of every variety of kind and foliage, which ten years bence will be in their prime, and soon found ourselves in front of the firing in the olding, which is a long, comfortable two story in ficing, terminated at the north end by the handsome cirryl, which has become famous as the repository of the charles on the left of the latter, and presents a sheld and scroll of white marble, on which is carved in relief a pen and roll of pareliment, a return face by thriteen stars; a Latin inscription, appropriate this great act, appears on a scroll in the centre, the with are some famors in because refigee, representing the served with inverted torch, and flistency guarding afinance in The charled is cruciform, and contains a handsome marble altar, some fine old pictures, a good organ, and is decorated with rich and beautiful windows of stained glass. The ficer of the two wings of the chapel are devaled to a level with the foor of the sanctuary, and contains some fourteen or saveen paws, which are occupied during the first of the boot that conveyed them in the shore. The sampeone re-examined the Commodone and the relation of the charled are devaled to a first prime. The heady of the charled are devaled to a marble altar, some fine old pictures, a good organ, and is decorated with rich and beautiful windows of stained glass. The ficer of the two wings of the chapel are devaled to a first prime. The heady of the chapel are devaled to a first prime to the same of the failure, provided and the same of the failure, level with the force of the same of the failure, level with the first body of the chapel are devaled to a first prime to the first prime to the

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE PATTLE OF

BAITH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE BATTLE OF MUNICIPAL MILL.

BAITH FARMAN, of Acton, Maine, the Rei survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, which took place on the I'Mr of June, 1775—over a year before the independence of this country was declared—died while on a visit at Green Falls, New Hampshire, on the 26th inst, aged one ham dred and four years five months and nineteen days. Mr. Farnham's home was on a farm of one bundred acres, feituated about haif a mile from the village of Acton, May The farma is managed by his second son, Mr. John Farnham, who is now sixty-three years old. The old patriot was the father of seven children, the eldest, who would now fave been seventy-five years old, and another are dead. There are five yet living. He entisted, with some of his youthful comrades, shortly after Washington took command of the revolutionary forces at Cambridge. He reached the camp only the day before the battle of Burker Hill, and was immediately marched to the expessed scene of operations. He was placed in the rear in sharger of ammunition and stores, when the battle began, but as

DEATH OF PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

We have received intelligence of the decease, recently, it Holly Springs, Mississippi, of Rev. Joseph H. Isonaman, a writer whose books have met with a ready sale. Mr. Ingraham was born in Portland, Maine, in 1809, and at an early age went to Mississippi as a teacher. In 1836 he published his first book, "The Southwest by a Yankee." This proving successful, Mr. Ingraham entered largely into the production of the "Yellow Covered Literature," cause so popular. Sen stories were his speciality. "Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf," "Captain Kidd," the "Paneing Feather," and many other romances, successively appeared with the name of "Promothees, successively appeared with the name of "Promothees, successively appeared with the name of "Promothees, nad was established as rector of a church at Holly Springs, Mississippi. But he did not give up writing, only directing his style towards religious ambjects, producing "The Prince of the House of David," "The Pillar of Firs," and other works, which were published in this city. He was a Northern man with Southern sentiments, and decidedly pro-slavery in feeling, though he had not been demonstrative enough to carn the title of fire-seater. His latest literary work was the editing of a volume called "The Sunny South," purporting to be the diary of a Northera governess in the Southern States.

DEATH OF COMMODER PLATT.

winter, to destroy our vessels has bered at Vergennes. However, at the pear, at the pear of commoders with the pear of commoders with the day Midelingson Plattacted in the capacity of Commoders's aid. His duty, accordingly, required him to pass repeatedly through the line of contending leave. The fire of the enemy was directed upon his open beat whenever the lifting clouds of smake exposed his open beat whenever the lifting clouds of smake exposed his open beat to view. Our fellow townsman, E. R. Cobb. Lea, who was in that action, says that Lorg Proyect surveyed this action from Judge Platt's pisiza. Their aim was not effectual in intercepting his communication of orders, though his hat, his cost, and, finally his beat, were penetrated, and the ship was with difficulty regarded. Congres voted to him a sword, in testimony of his gailantry on this eccession.

Immediately after the pacification of 1815, he applied for a furlough, for the purpose of voyaging to the East Indee, in such a capacity that he might accomplish himself in all the details of navigation.

Without specifying intermiciale cruises, we find him in 1825 acting under Capt. Sidney Smith, on board the United States shy Hornest, protecting our commerce in the West Indee. The meet remarkable episone of this cruise was his seventy days' expedition in an open barge at sea in search of the piratical vesselia that howered for plunder around the track of our mechanismen. Such was the complicity of foreign authority with these depredators, and so desterously did these freebotters elugic the close of our larger men-of-war, that the deep nate experiment of forreting out their reserve in accomplicity of the protect lie counterplet to their negations and bardship. For ten dash he opended for his open secued to be the only practically counterplet to their history pace. This was accomply defect of his counterplet, while the robbers were screened and they were become and ner